THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

APPROPRIATE SUNDAY ARTICLES.

The Meaning of Mission Work-A Magnificent Gift to Sunday-Schools Rellgious Notes and Paragraphs.

SOMETIME.

"What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shall know hereafter, "-Churst.

Sometime, when all life's lessons have been And sun and stars forever more have set.
The things which our weak judgment here have sparsed.
The things o'er which we grieved with lashes

will flash before us, out of life's dark night, As stars shine more in deeper tints of blue, and we shall see how all God's plans were right, and how what seemed reproof was love most

And we shall see how, while we frown and sigh, frod's plans go on as best for you and me:
How, when we called, he heeded not our cry, Because his wisdom to the end could see;
And even as prudent parents disallow
Too much of sweet to craving habyhood.
So food, perhaus, is keeping from us now
Life's sweetest things, because it seemeth good.

And if, sometimes, commingled with life's wine,
We find the wormwood, and rebel and shrink,
Be sure a wiser hand than yours or mine.
Fours out this potion for our lips to drink.
And if some friend we love is lying low,
Where human kissess caunot reach his face,
Oh, do not blame the loving Fatherso.
But wear your sorrow with obedient grace.

and you shall shortly know that lengthened breath
Is not the sweetest gift God sends his friend,
And that sometimes the sable pail of death
Conceals the fairest boon his love can send,
If we could push ajar the gates of life
And stand within and all God's workings see.
We could interpret all this doubt and strife,
And for each mystery would find a key.

Ent not to-day. Then be content, poor heart' God's plans, like lilies, pure and white unfold. We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart; Time will reveal the hidden cups of gold. And if through patient toil we reach the land

Then shall we know and clearly understand— I think that we shall say, "God knew the

Mission Work-Its Meaning.

There are to-day in the United States, including Bible, Tract and Medical Societies, nity-one Protestant general Societies or Boards, engaged either exclusively or partially in the work of Foreign Missions. There are also thirty Woman's Boards, which work also thirty woman's Boards, which work arough the general Boards of the denominations they represent; and an uncertain number, not less than ten, probably not more than wenty, of individual enterprises, including the various faith missions, so-called—the lymouth Brethren, the Pentecost Bands of the Free Methodist Churches, and the Pioneer soudan Mission. These all employ in the field not far from 3,000 missionaries (male and male), and about 11,000 native agents; and home a force of officials, including secre-ries and clerks, of which there is no pubo; and they expend annually in the whole y add to these the figures in regard to other In Great Britain, Germany, France,

thirty regularly organized independent thirty Woman's Boards, and per-sthirty Woman's Boards, and per-sthirty individual enterprises. These are escated on the field by nearly if not quite omissionaries and 40,000 native workers, d annually not less than \$7,500,000. accuracy in such statements is able, but it is certainly within say that the Protestant Churches a, Great Britain and Europe are sionaries, and more than 50,000 native, and have expended during the past out \$12,500,000. But this is not all. ng the past half century a considerable ortion of the annual expenditure of these ties has been in the form of investments ses, printing presses, binderies, manufacared volumes of Scriptures, educational and ligious books-pretty nearly all the machiery and apparatus of modern aggressive bristianity. The total of this investment as never been even estimated, but could it

tinavia, etc., there are about one hundred

ave put and are putting into the work of reign Missions. What is the meaning of it? Not merely the

done it would open our eyes as never before the tremendous force that the Churches

week abroad but the interest at home?

First, The Church of Christ is committed to the great work of evangelizing the world, as she never has been before. This is true not only of the larger branches but of the smaller enes as well. These missionaries represent almost every form of evangelical Christian fath, and the number of churches that are not personally interested in them is constantly decreasing. Never before has the whole thurch been so bound up in this great work. It is, too, no merely perfunctory interest. There is the throb of an intense life in it all, showing that she is above all things else a living Church. k abroad but the interest at home?

Second. Foreign Missions are covering the field as never before. With the exception of a few sections of Central Asia and Africa, these missionaries occupy every inhabitable land on the globe, are preaching in every language, to every people, the one Gospel of Christ; are battling against every one of the great false faiths that have held so many millions in thrall.

millions in thrall.

Third, Success beyond anything in the past history of the Church is attending these efforts; success measured by individual souls converted, saved from the power of sin and brought into communion with God; still more, success measured by the penetration of darkness with light, falsehood with truth, in the history whole races as well as nations and beliefs of whole races as well as nations and communities. We rejoice in the 19,000 Sweepers gathered in in India, but we rejoice still more in the indications that the great powers of Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism and the other great religions of Asia and Africa are little by little losing their hold upon men's

minds, and then upon their hearts.

Fourth. By thus committing herself so wholly to the work, by so covering the field, by these great successes, the Church has pledged herself to continue the work she has begun, never drawing back or faltering in her course until the end shall come. She has given this pledge to the missionaries she has sent to the front; to the native Christians who look to her for assistance and counsel; to the great masses who are just learning that there is a Christ; to that Christ himself, who gave himself for her, and for nineteen centuries has himself for her, and for inheteen centuries has led her through much tribulation to her pre-sent vantage ground. Every one of these 9,000 missionaries, every one of those 50,000 native helpers, every cent of that \$12,500,000, every brick, stone and timber in those chapels and schools, every page of those Bibles and Testaments is a witness to the pledge.

It rests with you, reader, whether pastor or church member, young or old, rich or poor, to see that the pledge is redeemed. Go yourself, if you can. If not, see to it that those who

do lack for nothing.

Many of our Missionary Boards are just closing their financial year, and are watching anxiously to see whether the Lord's treasury will commence the new year with a balance or a debt. The one means advance; the other, stand still, or retrench. We bring the work before you, and we give you a bint at its The rest lies with yourself .- The

The Benevolent Rich.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has just made a magnificent gift—subject to certain easy con-ditions—a gift of half a million dollars—to the New York Trade Schools. These schools are intended "to help a man to do the work which he is most fitted for, and not to keep and encourage him in idleness"—which assuredly is the only true charity. The value of the work which Colonel Auchmuty's schools are intended to accomplish is quite incalculable. Manual skill is, of course, in-dispensable: but it is not sufficient. A man should know the reason of what he does, the principles which underlie the rules by which acts; and this is necessary not only that be may do his manual work in the best possible way, but that he should be thoroughly slert in observing what hinders his work and how its methods may be improved. In short, such instruction as Colonel Auchmuty's schools provide, and for the perpetuation and pertecting of which Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has made so munificent a gift, is at the foundation of those ever new inventions on which our material prosperity depends. And we hay notice, with just pride, the increasing liberality of very rich men for the promotion is 200 feet long at d 90 feet wide; the four corner spires are 188 feet high; the central western tower, including its supplemental spires, to which electric lights will be fixed, will be 219 feet high, while the eastern tower, surmounted by the statue of the Angel Gabriel, made of copper covered with gold, will crown the whole at a height of 224 feet. The cost, up to the present time, has been estimated at \$3,000,000, and its is probable that \$500,000 more, and about three years of work will be necessary to finish it. he may do his manual work in the best possi-ble way, but that he should be thoroughly

of the general well-being of the community. This liberality has, we think, been received with a far too grudging recognition, and we heartily unite in the well-deserved chorus of praise which welcomes the present more than princely gift.—New York Churchman.

Religious Notes,

It is stated that graduates of German Uni versities are available for mission work in colleges in India at one-half the salary paid to foreign missionaries from England or America, and even for less than what Indian teachers of the same requirements would ex-

Over £5,000 towards the sum of £6,000 required for the restoration of the fabric of Gloucester cathedral has now been subscribed. It is proposed after Easter to appeal for funds for the restoration of the Lady chapel which remains in the same condition as it was left after the depredation of Cromwell's soldiers.

It is gratifying to know that the eight missionaries who have gone to labor among the ten millions of Balolos, on the upper Congo, report the region to be healthy. A missionary at the Lolongo station writes: "Only one lady here has suffered from fever since our arrival fourteen months ago: three of us have enjoyed wonderfully good health. The combined fevers of all three of us may perhaps have lasted twenty four hours.

An Austrian paper printed in Lemberg reports serious uprisings in Eastern Siberia, resulting from the forced conversion of Buddhists by Russian orthodox missionaries. There is considerable disturbance among the Mongols, and the revolt is spreading to To-

While the Church in Utah has been holding its Sixty-second Conference at Salt Lake City, the reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints has convened its Fortieth Annual Conference at Independence, Kan., in celebration of the organization of the Church on April 6, 1830. Two vacancies, one in the first presidency and the other in the ranks of the twelve, are to be

A missionary lecturing on the Christian education now being carried on among the women of India, used this touching reference. Jesus Christ's life on earth: "There are indications already that the homes of India are opening their doors to him who was so welcome in the home at Bethany; there are indications that many a meditative Hindoo woman may love to sit at his feet. The zenana missionaries of India are doing a clorious work."

The Pope is earnestly endeavoring to quiet the disturbances in France. His instructions strongly oppose the unceasing intrigues of the Monarchists to restore the old regime, and emphasized the necessity for the formation of Conservative societies throughout the province aiming to secure religious peace by the support of the republic. He recommends the issue of conservative republican electoral catechisms to counteract radical influences.

An illustration of the work accomplished An instration of the work accomprished by the Salvation Army in France is found in the following incident: At Lyons there are three corps, mostly converted Catholics, and the woman soldier who carried the handbag of Mrs. Booth-Clibborn through the street to the station was the one who formerly carried the red flag of revolution at the head of riotous mobs or anarchistic demonstrations. She comes of revolutionary stock. Her grandfather was killed in a fight and her father died a convict, but her energies have been turned

The conference of yearly meetings, to be held in October, is looked forward to by Friends in all parts of the country with much interest. The absence of delegates from London and Dublin, and perhaps from the Eastern States as well as Canada, will make it practically a conference of Western Friends It is probable in the opinion of some that there will be an earnest effort to call a halt in changes that many believe have been going on in certain places too fast and too far, and which are tending toward merging the society into the mass of other denominations.

Among the different missionary efforts in London is one known as the Navvy Mission Society, founded for work among laborers on railways, canals, docks, reservoirs, etc. Formerly they were utterly neglected and formed the lowest class of the community. As a result of the efforts put forth among them since the formation of the society in 1878, the whole condition of this class of people has been raised. Thousands of lives have been reformed; the huts have been made omfortable, the children taught and all the conditions of life have been improved. This has been brought about chiefly through the labors of Mr. William Taylor, called the Navvy Evangelist, who was himself a laborer and afterwards became famous as an evangelist in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. His chief thought was for his former associates, and the Navvy Mission owes its origin and development chiefly to his efforts.

There has been considerable discussion raised among the Baptist courches in England with regard to exchanging pulpits with Unitarian ministers. The Rev. C. F. Aked, of Liverpool, recently made such an exchange with the full indorsement of his church. Others in his denomination feel that his course has been most unwise; and the Rev. F. B Meyer has given notice that he will move at the next meeting of the Council of the Bap-tist Union a resolution to the effect that they look with great disfavor on such interchanges, as tending to impair the testimony of the

There is a curious custom of the Esquimauxi that when a baby dies the next child born in the village shall receive its name and take its place; and it is always thought by the parents that the new baby is in some measure their child. They have a share in the care of it, and advise with its own parents about the best way of bringing it up. Sometimes the father and the mother of the new baby are too poor to feed and clothe it, and baby are too poor to feed and clothe it, and then the other father and mother take it to then the other father and mother take it to their own "igloe," or snow hut, and give it a home there. No doubt they are very glad when this happens, and the place of their own little one thus filled; but, of course, the parents to whom the baby really belongs are not always willing to give it up so entirely. In that case the foster parents contribute something every year to its support; and it lives at home, coming, perhaps, now and then to make a long visit at the "igloe" that is its other home.

The "American Baptist Year-Book," which is just out, shows a total membership of 3,269,806, an increase over the last year of 105,579. The number reported as baptized has risen from 140,058 in 1890 to 160,247 in 1891; the total contributions were \$11,886,558, only a slight increase on those for the previous year, which were \$11,215,579. Three States have contributed each more than \$1,000,000; Massachusetts, \$1,037,498; New York, \$1,640,554; Pennsvivania, \$1,012,716. The number of ministers ordained during the year is 407; the number decreased, \$255; those received the number deceased, 355; those received from other denominations, 47. The endowment of the seven theological seminaries has risen from \$2,000,088 to \$2,255,346, and the risen from \$2,000,088 to \$2,259,330, and the total value of the property from \$2,902,728, to \$3,293,723; the college endowments, not including the University of Chicago, have risen from \$0,097,270 to \$9,781,526, and the total value of property from \$11,074,327 to \$16,037,-

The Sixty-second Annual Conference of the Mormon Church was held last week in Salt Lake City, Utan, and was very largely attended, over 12,000 people being present at the first day's session. President George Q. Cannon claimed that the Church is advancing with mighty strides; that the hearts of the people of the East have been stirred, and that they now all have friendly feelings for the Church. The special feature of the Conference was the laying, on April 6th, of the capstone of the great Mormon Temple by President Wilfred Woodruff. The four cornerstones were laid & April 6, 1853; but the work procressed very slowly until 1872, when a progressed very slowly until 1872, when a branch railroad to the quarries enabled them to press the work more rapidly. The building is 200 feet long at d 99 feet wide; the four cor-

OUR LITERARY BUDGET.

DEATH OF AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

A Distinguished Authoress Passes Away. A Lecture on Egyptology-An Accomplished Musician.

The death of Miss Amelia B. Edwards, after a severe illness of several weeks, has just been announced. At the time of her death she had attained to an age of a little over three-score years, and so industriously and usefully were those years employed that, while it could hardly be said that she died full of years, it might most truthfully be averred that she died full of honors. Her visit to this country two years ago introduced her to the cultured public of our principal cities as a lecturer on Egyptology. But she had long before been known to our general reading public as a graceful writer of sterling fiction, so that she made many friends in

America, who will deeply regret her decease.

Miss Edwards was a woman of singularly
versatile genius. Her first poem was printed
when she was seven years old, and, when
fourteen, she wrote a story for one of Cruikshank's magazines so cleverly illustrated that
the great carlest wist called whom her and snank's magazines so cleverly illustrated that
the great caricaturist called upon her, and,
surprised to find her a mere child, urged her
to devote herself to his art. She devoted
herself for years to music instead, and succeded in becoming an accomplished performer and an excellent composer. Several
of her novels have gone through many editions and have been translated into some of
the languages of continental Europe.

the languages of continental Europe.
For the last filteen years or more of her life she devoted herself almost exclusively to the study of Egyptian archaelogy. To enable her to make original researches in this field she had to acquire a profound knowledge of ancient Greek, Arabic, and other Oriental tongues. Probably her best book is her "Thousand Miles up the Nile," richly illustrated from her own sketches taken on the ground. In Miss Edwards' death England has lost a woman of exceptional ability and attainments, an author of excellent purpose and method, an artist of good discernment and capacity, a traveler of patient and minute observation, and a student of profound learn-ing, inexhaustible energy, and unvarying application,...Washington Post.

A Fund for Literary Pensions.

Editor Randall, of The Augusta Herald, does not think that the rich men of the country will ever raise a fund for the relief or the pensioning of deserving authors needing assistance in their old age. He says: "Here and there an opulent man may be found who substantially appreciates a friend of literary culture, but generally the recipient of such bounty must know how to use his pen in lines far removed from sincere art. What the bounty must know how to use his pen in lines far removed from sincere art. What the future may evoke is open to conjecture, but the chances are, for the present, that gifted men, who are poor, and likely to remain so, will have to skirmish along for a support as best they may, and take the risk of dying in an almshouse or garret. There is a common opinion that want is the natural companion of genius, and when such a verdict is rendered by a man's friends, it is no wonder that rich strangers accept the estimate. Usually, rich strangers accept the estimate. Usually men who accumulate large sums of money do so by methods or talents removed from literary sympathy, and many of such plutocrats des-pise the weakness, as they consider it, of men and women who fail in the battle of life, from a cash standard of value. There is no use quarreling unavailingly with existing things. Many of the verdicts of this world will be reversed in another sphere, and that, after all, is the best consolation of the just."

Poetry and Democracy.

"The voice of the masses was never heard in the Old World literature," says Walter Blackourn Harte in the April New England Magazine, "A whisper of it was heard almost for the first time with the French Revolution. It is now beginning to be heard in real earnest; and if it does not find a strong utterance in poetry as yet, it is because poetry is trammeled by tradition. When the poets really awake to the grandeur of being able to give expression to the great heart of humanity, we shall hear no more of this twaddle about this age being too democratic and too prosaic for the production of good poetry. If the common life of the nations cannot afford inspiration for a great poet, then we may believe that poetry is indeed dead forever; for it will then appear that the great poem of God is ridiculous in the eyes of his human mouth-

"The awakening intellect of the millions will throw down kings and aristocracies and plutocracies and the brutal chivalry of ro-mance forever, and there will then be a greater, more human, more divine inspiration for the true poet in the common life of the people. The old poets, from Homer down, concerned themselves principally with the prominent men of their time; the men who were the peaks of circumstances, and whom we have since learned to accept as great. They have really been deified by the greatness of the poets. History is beginning to show us how small and mean and petty they actually were in their lives. The poets were too often

About two miles northwest of Shiraz, in the About two miles northwest of Sarraz, in the garden called Mosella —which is, being interpreted, "the place of prayer"—lies beneath the shadow of cypress trees, one of which he is said to have planted with his own hand, shems-Eddin Monammed, surnamed Hatiz, or "the steadfast in Scripture." Poet, recluse, and mystic, his songs, now some five hundred with his beautiful thanks of years old, have been sung from the banks of the Ganges to the Danube, and from Cairo to the Ganges to the Dantibe, and from Cairo to Saimarcand; neither are they silent yet on the lips of the camel drivers in the desert or of prigrims to Kufa. No other Persian has equaled him in fame—not Sadi, whose monument, now in ruin, may be visited near his own; nor Firdusi, the author, in 60,000 couplets of the "Book of Kings," nor Jami, who has associated himself forever with the large large of the said supplies to the product of the

lyric loves of Yussuf and Zuleika. The immense blaze of light, the concentrated speech, the direct and steady vision of things high and low, which entitle Hailz to a seat among the sovereign poets, are altogether his own. Every critic has likened kim to Anacreon; but, while there may be resemblance, comparison is quite beside the mark. In the West his qualities have been scattered among a dozen men ot genius, and Voltaire, had he combined the highest poetic inspiration with a meditative vein, might perhaps have given to the world a "Divan" in French. But Hadz stands alone in the splendor of his gavety, as in the union of religious enthusiasm with a more than Aristophanic burlesquing of things held sacred by his age and nation. Quarterly Review.



ALLEN & CINTER BRANCH

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CIGARETTES.—Richmond Straight Cut No.

1 the original brand), Virginia Brights, Opera
Putts and other popular brands.

SMOKING TOBACCO—1 mond Gem,
Curly Cut, Richmond Straight Cut, Old Rip
Long Cut, Dixie Chop Cut, Smoking Mixtures (curly cut and granulated) and Cut Plug
Tobaccos, &c. All prepared from the
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TROMAS BOLLING, Jr., Assistant Secretary.
ja 29-3m JOHN BLAIR, Collector.

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W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary. S. McG. FISHER. Ass't Sec'y. LICENSE TAXES.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CITY TAXES,

CITY HALL.

RICHMOND, Va., April 1, 1892.

L ICENSE TAX.—CITY LICENSES FOR THE

Year 1892 have been placed in my hands for
collection and are now due, as follows:

AGENTS:— City scavenger,
Haggage and express, Commission merchants
Fettlizers,
Insurance, Detectives,
Labor, Flavorities Detectives.
Electricians.
Express companies.
Fish and orsters.
Fruit stands, &c.,
Hotels.
Impounding lot,
Intelligence office,
Junk dealers.
Wholesale,
Retail Manufacturing arti-

cles. Renting houses. Railroad tickets. Steamships lines, Type-writers; crionges:

General. Real Estate. Tobacco, Common crier: Bar-room, Billiard tables, Boarding houses, BROKERS:— Cattle, Commercial,

Insurance, Merchandise. Pawn. Bailroad ticket. Ship. Stock. Tobacco; Chemists.

Storage.
Telegraph and telephone companies.
Veterinary surgeons. Parties failing to pay this tax on or before APRIL 20, 1892, will be subject to the penalty prescribed by the city ordinances.

E. W. CUNNINGHAM, Collector of City Taxes.

Restaurants.

Retail. Wholesale malt,

Wholesale malt.
Bottiing:
Livery stables.
Loan offices.
Lumber measurers.
Mercantile agencies,
Photographers.
Physicians.
Private bankers.
Private entertainment,
Public rooms.

CITY TAXES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF DELINQUENT TAXES. RICHMOND, VA., April 1, 1892. RICHMOND, VA., April 1, 1882.

By an ordinance of the city, it is required that notice shall be given in all the daily newspapers, under the direction of the Committee on Finance. that the LIST OF DELINQUENT TAXES ON REAL ESTATE for the preceding year will be published in one or more of the daily papers, and also the time and place of saie of said delinquent real estate.

In accordance with the above, notice is hereby given that said list will be published in The Times on SUNDAY, the Uth day of April, and SUNDAY, the list of May, 1892. The sale will take place in front of the City Hall on Broad street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY the 2d day of May, 1892.

All parties who do not want their property advertised must pay before the 15th instant.

JOHN A. MEANLEY, spt-imyl Collector of Delinquent Taxes.

MACHINERY, Etc.

WE OFFER TO CLOSE OUT THIS DE-PARTMENT OF OUR BUSINESS. OUR STOCK OF

Tubular and Locomotive Boilers,

Horizontal Centre Crank Engines, Detached or mounted on boiler, from 4 to 13 horse-power.

These Engines and Boilers are new, of our standard designs, that are well-known.

We also ofter a lot of PULLEYS, CRANKS, SHAFTS, etc., rough and finished. Any of these can be bought very low.

Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works.

REMOVALS.

PEYTON R. CARRINGTON'S ABSTRACT TITLE OFFICE has been removed to next floor over Sands. Pollard & Sands, attorneys-at-law, to floom 2, 1017 Fank street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, with George D. Carter, attorney-at-law. EXAMINATION OF TITLES TO PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.

By permission, refers to Sands, Pollard & Sands, D. C. Richardson, Messrs, Leake & carter and other attorneys. ja29-3m



mh6-su.we.frtf R. L. CHRISTIAN & CO.

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

[Published by authorty of the Auditor of Public Accounts for the Commonwealth of Virginia.]

A NNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE SIST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1891, of the actual condition of the United States Branch of the Lion Fire Insurance Company, organized under the laws of Great Britain, made to the Auditor of Public Accounts for the Commonwealth of Virginia, pursuant to sections 1280 and 1281, Code 1887, regulating the reports of insurance companies.

Name of the company in Inil—Lion Fire Insurance Company (limited), London, England. Home or principal office of said company—157 Asilum street, Hartford, Conn.

Character of the company, whether fire, fire and marine, or marine insurance company—Fire United States Manager—M. Burnstei.

Assistant United States Manager—James H. Brewster.

Organized and incorporated—1879.

Commenced business in the United States—1880.

Name of the general agent in Virginia—Thomas G. Peyron.

Residence of the general agent in Virginia—Richmond.

I. CAPITAL

Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first liens on the foe simple).

upon which not more than one year's interest is due

Interest due on all said bond and mortgage loans, \$4.062.10

Value of lands mortgaged, exclusive of buildings and perishable improvements

Value of buildings mortgaged.

287.676.00

206.506.00

4,062.16 Total value of said mortgaged premises..... Account of stocks, bonds, and treasury notes of the United States and of this State and other States, and also of stocks and bonds of incorporated cities in this State, and of all other stocks and bonds, owned absolutely by the company.

Total par and market value, carried out at market value \$392,000 00 8419,500 00

Amount of stocks, bonds and all other securities (except mortgages) hypothecated to the company as collateral security for cash actually issued by the company, with the par and market value of the same, and the amount loaned on each. 5) shares Hartford Fire Insurance Company stock. 120 shares Pennsylvania Railway Company stock. 24 shares Hartford Fire Insurance Company 11 shares Ælanta Fire Insurance Company stock. 14 shares Phomix Fire Insurance Company stock 108 shares United States Express Company stock 100 shares Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis Raliway Company stock

41 shares Hariford Fire Insurance Company 10,000 00 7.050 00) 4.100 00 Total par and market value, and amount loaned

thereon \$33,800 00 \$46,380 08 \$31,500 00 Cash in Company's principal office
Cash in Company's principal office
Cash telonging to the company deposited in bank (name bank) National Exchange
Bank, Hartford, Conn., \$78,378,94; Angio-Californian Hank, San Francisco, \$4,304.07
Interest due and accrued on stocks not included in "market value"
Interest due and accrued on collateral loans
Gross premiums in course of collection not more than three months due.

Aggregate amount of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual

\$38,800 00 846,380 0

324,950 68

Total gross amount of claims for losses

Net amount of unpaid losses

Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired fire risks running one year or less from date of poitcy incincing interest premiums on perpetual fire risks. \$497.080.61; unearned premiums, 50 per cent.

Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired fire risks running more than one year from date of policy, \$217.933.09; unearned premiums pro rata

121.410 58

Total unearned premiums as computed above.

All other demands against the company, absolute and contingent, due, and to become due, admitted and contested. Total amount of all liabilities, except capital stock and not surplus.

Surplus beyond capital and all other liabilities.

Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including paid-up capital stock and net IV. INCOME.

Net cash actually received for premiums

Received for interest on bonds and mortgages.

Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, collateral loans and from all other sources.

Aggregate amount of income actually received during the year \$528,626 76 Gross amount actually paid for losses, including \$43,112.61 losses occur-

Paid for commissions or brokerage.

Paid for salaries, fees and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other employes
Paid for State, national and local taxes in this and other States.
All other payments and expenditures, viz: interest on borrowed money, general and

Losses incurred in 1891.
Losses incurred in 1891, paid
Losses incurred in 1891, unpaid

Aggregate amount of actual expenses during the year BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA DURING 1891. Fire, marine and inland risks written in 1891.....

Sworn and subscribed to by M. Burnett, manager, in the city of Hartford, State of Connectiont, on the 22d day of January, 1892, before Edward F. Rogers, notary public.

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